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嵌岩特性对嵌岩桩桩顶扭转振动阻抗的影响

邓国栋

(中铁建南方建设投资有限公司,广东 深圳 518000)

摘要:考虑桩身截面和桩侧土性质的变化,建立了层状土中嵌岩桩的扭转振动计算模型和控制方程;利用 Laplace 变换技术和阻抗递推技术,求得任意荷载作用下嵌岩桩桩顶扭转振动复阻抗,并通过与现有解对比验证了所得解析解的合理性。基于所得解析解,在桩基础动力设计关注的低频范围内讨论了嵌岩桩几何性质、桩底沉渣、岩体性质对桩顶扭转振动复阻抗的影响。结果表明:在扭转振动条件下,嵌岩桩存在一个临界嵌岩深度,临界嵌岩深度随着桩长径比的增大和嵌岩段岩体性质的提高而降低,这说明在工程设计时,并非嵌岩深度越深对整个桩土系统承载特性越有利;临界嵌岩深度范围内,随着嵌岩深度的增加,桩顶扭转动刚度逐渐减小,动阻尼逐渐增大,超出此范围时,嵌岩深度对桩顶扭转振动阻抗基本上没有影响;当嵌岩深度小于临界深度时,桩底沉渣的存在会使桩顶扭转动刚度降低,动阻尼增大;当嵌岩深度超过临界深度时,桩底沉渣对桩顶扭转振动阻抗基本上没有影响;桩径是影响桩顶扭转振动阻抗的主要因素。

关键词:嵌岩桩;扭转振动;复阻抗;嵌岩深度;桩底沉渣;解析解

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Influence of Rock-socketed Characteristics on Torsional Dynamic Impedance at Head of Rock-socketed Pile

DENG Guo-dong

(China Southern Railway Construction Investment Co., Ltd CRCC, Shenzhen 518000, Guangdong, China)

Abstract: Considering the variation of the soil and the pile cross-section, the calculating model and governing equations of a rock-socketed pile embedded in layered soil were established when there was an arbitrary torsional dynamic force acting on the pile head. The analytical solution for torsional dynamic impedance at the pile head was derived by means of Laplace transform technique and impedance function transfer method. The rationality of the present solution was also verified by comparing with existing solution. Based on the presented solution, the influence of geometrical properties of the rock-socketed pile, the sediment at pile end and the property of surrounding rock on the torsional dynamic impedance of the pile head were investigated within a lower frequency range. The result shows that there is a critical rock-socketed influence depth of rock-socketed pile under the torsional dynamic loading condition, and the critical rock-socketed influence depth decreases with the increase of the length-radius ratio of pile and the shear velocity of rock. This shows that the deeper the rock-socketed depth is not necessarily beneficial to the whole pile-soil system during the engineering design. Within the critical influence depth, the torsional dynamic stiffness decreases with the increase of rock-socketed length, but the torsional

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作者简介:邓国栋(1981-),男,湖南常宁人,高级工程师,工学博士,E-mail:csudgd@163.com。

dynamic damping increases as the rock-socketed length increases. If the rock-socketed length is beyond the critical influence depth, the influence of rock-socketed on the torsional dynamic response of pile can be ignored. Within the critical influence depth, the sediment can lead to the decrease of the torsional dynamic stiffness along with the increase of the torsional dynamic impedance. If the rock-socketed length is beyond the critical influence depth, the influence of sediment on the torsional dynamic response of pile can be neglected. The pile radius is a major factor for the torsional dynamic impedance of the rock-socketed pile.

Key words: rock-socketed pile; torsional vibration; complex impedance; rock-socketed length; sediment at pile end; analytical solution

0 引言

随着国家基础设施建设快速发展,嵌岩桩在桥梁工程、海洋工程、工业与民用建筑等领域得到了广泛应用,而如何对嵌岩桩承载特性进行合理设计逐渐成为国内外学者关注的热点问题。Reese 等^[1]通过对 1 根埋设测量元件的嵌岩桩测试,发现实测桩端反力只占总荷载的 15%~25%,并指出嵌岩桩不能简单视为端承桩。Brandl^[2]利用测试资料,研究了嵌岩桩的长径比对桩侧摩阻力和端阻力的影响。黄求顺^[3]在山区嵌岩桩试验的基础上,提出了最大嵌岩深度和最佳嵌岩深度的概念。史佩栋等^[4]、刘树亚等^[5]、董平等^[6]通过现场试验的方式进一步研究了嵌岩深度对嵌岩桩承载特性的影响。在桩侧阻力研究方面,何思明等^[7]通过解析的方法得到了嵌岩桩的荷载传递规律;赵明华等^[8]进一步研究了桩-岩结构面特性对嵌岩桩荷载传递的影响;考虑桩与桩侧土的耦合作用,Seol 等^[9]研究了嵌岩桩的荷载传递特性,并给出了相应的荷载传递函数;Xi 等^[10]通过不考虑桩端支撑作用的模型试验,研究了嵌岩桩桩侧摩阻力的分布规律;Seo 等^[11]利用模型桩静载试验研究了嵌岩段岩体性质对嵌岩桩承载力的影响,指出嵌岩段岩体性质对嵌岩桩承载力有重要影响。在桩端承载力研究方面,Zhang 等^[12]通过对大量实测数据进行分析指出,由于蠕变效应,嵌岩桩桩端承载的荷载比例随着时间的推移而逐渐增大;Akguner 等^[13]通过现场试验,研究了嵌岩桩桩侧阻力和端阻力的分布规律,并对比了几种常用嵌岩桩承载力计算模型的精度及影响因素;王铁行等^[14]研究了厚层沉渣对嵌岩桩承载特性的影响。与静力条件下嵌岩桩承载特性的研究相比,动力荷载作用下嵌岩桩动力特性的研究则相对较少。蔡邦国等^[15]结合现场试验,初步探讨了桩底沉渣对嵌岩桩动测信号的影响规律;王奎华等^[16]采用解析方法研究了

沉渣特性对嵌岩桩桩顶动力响应的影响;李强等^[17]研究了饱和土中大直径嵌岩桩的纵向振动特性,吴文兵等^[18]研究了嵌岩特性对嵌岩桩桩顶纵向阻抗的影响。

现代建筑物在承受垂直、横向荷载的同时,还经常承受由机械振动或者是偏心力导致的扭矩。同时,对于海洋环境中的桩基础,船舶、浮冰等撞击也会在桩身上施加不可忽视的扭矩。最近几十年,在桩的扭转振动响应研究方面,Novak 等^[19]利用简化的连续介质土模型分析了埋置于均匀半空间中的桩扭转振动问题,然而简化的连续介质模型没有考虑土体应力和位移沿深度的变化。考虑土体位移和应力沿深度的变化,胡昌斌等^[20-21]从三维对称角度出发,研究了简化连续介质模型的计算精度。在随后的研究中,张智卿^[22]利用积分变换方法,研究了饱和层状地基土中桩基扭转振动问题;Wang 等^[23]进一步研究了饱和横观各向同性土中端承桩的扭转振动问题;Zheng 等^[24]研究了饱和地基中管桩的扭转振动问题。基于 Winkler 模型,刘东甲等^[25]利用傅里叶变换研究了层状土体中桩的扭转振动问题,并给出了 Winkler 扭转模型的近似弹簧常数和阻尼系数。利用虚拟杆模型,Wang 等^[26]指出了扭转振动中桩身荷载的分布规律及其影响因素。

尽管嵌岩桩的承载特性和动力特性已经有比较深入的研究,但扭转振动作用下嵌岩桩桩顶的阻抗变化规律仍没有被完全揭示,尤其是对于嵌岩段设置为变截面桩段的工况更是鲜有报道。基于此,本文重点研究了嵌岩桩的几何特性、嵌岩深度和桩底沉渣对桩顶扭转振动复阻抗的影响,为嵌岩桩的动力设计和抗震设计提供一定的理论基础。

1 嵌岩桩-土体扭转振动定解问题

1.1 计算简图及基本假设

根据桩侧土性质和桩径的变化,将桩沿轴向划

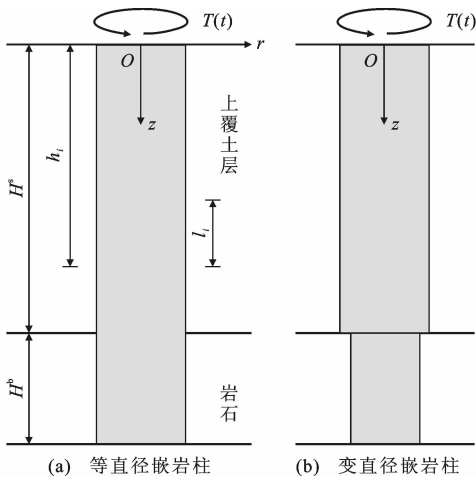


图1 计算模型

Fig. 1 Calculating Model

分为 N 段(图 1), 自桩端向上依次编号为 $1, 2, \dots, i, \dots, N$ 。第 i 段桩土系统的厚度为 l_i , 桩土底部到桩顶的深度为 h_i , 桩段半径为 r_i ; 第 i 段桩的桩身密度为 ρ_{pi} , 剪切模量为 G_{pi} , 剪切波速为 V_{spi} ; 第 i 段桩的桩侧土密度为 ρ_{si} , 剪切模量为 G_{si} , 剪切波速为 V_{ssi} 。土层段桩身长度为 H^s , 嵌岩段桩身长度为 H^b , 桩身总长为 H , 桩顶作用任意激振扭矩为 $T(t)$ 。相邻土层界面间的相互作用力采用分布式 Winker 模型模拟, 即第 i 层土的上层土及下层土对该土层作用的分布式弹簧系数分别为 K_{sti}, K_{sbi} , 并假定 $K_{sti} = K_{sbi(i+1)} = 0.1G_{si}^{[22]}$ 。

土体和嵌岩桩满足如下假设条件:

(1) 桩侧土为层状, 层内土体为均质、各向同性、黏弹性体, 土层底部为刚性边界。

(2) 相邻土层界面力连续, 相邻土层界面上的相互作用力采用分布式 Winker 模型模拟, 各段土层内部采用连续弹性介质模型计算。

(3) 土体的上表面为自由边界, 无正应力和剪应力。

(4) 桩土系统扭转振动时, 桩侧土只发生切向位移, 径向位移和纵向位移忽略不计。桩土系统振动为小变形, 桩与桩侧土紧密接触, 桩土接触界面应力和位移连续。

(5) 桩为垂直、弹性、圆形均质杆, 按一维杆件处理, 无沉渣时桩底为刚性边界。

1.2 桩土系统耦合振动控制方程

第 i 层土的振动方程为

$$(G_{si} + \eta_{si} \frac{\partial}{\partial t}) [\nabla^2 u_{\theta i}(z, r, t) - \frac{u_{\theta i}(z, r, t)}{r^2}] = \rho_{si} \frac{\partial^2 u_{\theta i}(z, r, t)}{\partial t^2} \quad (1)$$

式中: $\nabla^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$; $u_{\theta i}(z, r, t)$ 为第 i 层土质点沿切向的位移; η_{si} 为土体的黏性材料阻尼系数。

第 i 段桩的扭转振动方程为

$$G_{pi} I_{pi} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_i(z, t)}{\partial z^2} + \delta_i \frac{\partial^3 \varphi_i(z, t)}{\partial z^2 \partial t} - 2\pi r_i^2 f_i(z, t) = \rho_{pi} I_{pi} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_i(z, t)}{\partial t^2} \quad (2)$$

式中: $\varphi_i(z, t)$ 为第 i 段桩身质点扭转振动转角; I_{pi} 为极惯性矩; δ_i 为桩身的材料阻尼; $f_i(z, t)$ 为单位面积桩侧土对桩身的阻力。

为便于计算, z 取为局部坐标, 即 $z=0$ 为第 i 层桩土系统的顶部边界坐标, $z=l_i$ 为底部边界坐标。

第 i 层桩侧土的边界条件为:

(1) 第 i 层桩侧土顶部边界条件

$$G_{si} \frac{\partial u_{\theta i}(z, r, t)}{\partial z} - K_{sti} u_{\theta i}(z, r, t) \Big|_{z=0} = 0 \quad (3)$$

(2) 第 i 层桩侧土底部边界条件

$$G_{si} \frac{\partial u_{\theta i}(z, r, t)}{\partial z} - K_{sbi} u_{\theta i}(z, r, t) \Big|_{z=l_i} = 0 \quad (4)$$

(3) 第 i 层桩侧土水平无限远处土体的应力 $\tau_{\theta i}$ 、位移 $u_{\theta i}$ 为 0

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \tau_{\theta i}(z, r \rightarrow +\infty, t) &= 0 \\ u_{\theta i}(z, r \rightarrow +\infty, t) &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (5)$$

第 i 段桩的边界条件为:

(1) 第 i 段桩顶部的边界条件

$$G_{pi} I_{pi} \frac{\partial \varphi_i(z, t)}{\partial z} + \delta_i \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_i(z, t)}{\partial z \partial t} \Big|_{z=0} = -T_i(z, t) \quad (6)$$

(2) 第 i 段桩底部的边界条件

$$G_{pi} I_{pi} \frac{\partial \varphi_i(z, t)}{\partial z} + \delta_i \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_i(z, t)}{\partial z \partial t} + \varphi_i(z, t) K_{pbi} \Big|_{z=l_i} = 0 \quad (7)$$

式中: K_{pbi} 为第 i 段桩底部扭转刚度系数, 可利用后续阻抗递推关系求得。

第 i 层桩土系统的初始条件为:

(1) 第 i 层桩侧土的初始条件

$$u_{\theta i}(z, r, t) \Big|_{(z, r, 0)} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial u_{\theta i}(z, r, t)}{\partial t} \Big|_{(z, r, 0)} = 0 \quad (8)$$

(2) 第 i 段桩的初始条件

$$\varphi_i(z, t) \Big|_{(z, 0)} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \varphi_i(z, t)}{\partial t} \Big|_{(z, 0)} = 0 \quad (9)$$

第 i 层桩土系统扭转振动连续条件为

$$u_{\theta i}(z, r, t) \Big|_{r=r_i} = \varphi_i(z, t) r_i \quad (10)$$

$$f_i(z, t) = -\tau_{\theta i}(z, r, t) \Big|_{r=r_i} = -(G_{si} + \eta_{si} \frac{\partial}{\partial t}) \left[\frac{\partial u_{\theta i}(z, r, t)}{\partial r} - \frac{u_{\theta i}(z, r, t)}{r} \right] \Big|_{r=r_i} \quad (11)$$

式中: $\tau_{\theta i}$ 为第 i 段土层在桩土交界面处受到的剪应力。

2 桩土系统扭转振动问题求解

2.1 土层扭转振动方程的解

对式(1)进行 Laplace 变换得

$$(G_{si} + s\eta_{si})[\nabla^2 U_{\theta i}(z, r, s) - \frac{U_{\theta i}(z, r, s)}{r^2}] = s^2 \rho_{si} U_{\theta i}(z, r, s) \quad (12)$$

式中: $U_{\theta i}(z, r, s)$ 为第 i 层土的质点切向位移 $u_{\theta i}(z, r, t)$ 关于时间 t 的 Laplace 变换式。

采用分离变量法有

$$U_{\theta i}(z, r, s) = R_i(r, s) Z_i(z, s) \quad (13)$$

把式(13)代入式(12)得

$$Z_i(z, s) \left[\frac{\partial^2 R_i(r, s)}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial R_i(r, s)}{\partial r} + \frac{R_i(r, s)}{r^2} \right] + R_i(r, s) \frac{\partial^2 Z_i(z, s)}{\partial z^2} = \frac{s^2 \rho_{si} R_i(r, s) Z_i(z, s)}{G_{si} + s\eta_{si}} \quad (14)$$

将式(14)可进一步分解为关于 $Z_i(z)$ 和 $R_i(r)$ 的方程,即

$$\frac{\partial^2 Z_i(z, s)}{\partial z^2} + \beta_i^2 Z_i(z, s) = 0 \quad (15)$$

$$r^2 \frac{\partial^2 R_i(r, s)}{\partial r^2} + r \frac{\partial R_i(r, s)}{\partial r} - (1 + q_i^2 r^2) R_i(r, s) = 0 \quad (16)$$

式中: $q_i^2 = \frac{s^2 \rho_{si}}{G_{si} + s\eta_{si} + \beta_i^2}$, 为分离变量法特征值 q_i 和 β_i 必须满足的算式。

式(15)的通解为

$$Z_i(z, s) = A_i \cos(\beta_i z) + B_i \sin(\beta_i z) \quad (17)$$

式(16)的通解为

$$R_i(r, s) = C_i K_1(q_i r) + D_i I_1(q_i r) \quad (18)$$

式中: A_i, B_i, C_i, D_i 为由边界条件决定的常数; $I_1(\cdot), K_1(\cdot)$ 分别为第一类和第二类虚宗量 Bessel 函数。

根据土层边界条件式(3), (4), 可求出特征值 β_i 的表达式如下

$$\tan(l_i \beta_i) = \frac{(\bar{K}_{sbi} + \bar{K}_{sti}) l_i \beta_i}{(l_i \beta_i)^2 - \bar{K}_{sbi} \bar{K}_{sti}} \quad (19)$$

式中: $\bar{K}_{sbi}, \bar{K}_{sti}$ 分别为第 i 层土的底部及顶部的量纲一的分布式弹簧系数, $\bar{K}_{sbi} = \frac{K_{sbi} l_i}{G_{si}}, \bar{K}_{sti} = \frac{K_{sti} l_i}{G_{si}}$ 。

由此, 式(17)可表示为

$$Z_i(z, s) = \sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} B_{mi} \sin(\beta_{mi} z + \theta_{mi}) \quad (20)$$

式中: $\theta_{mi} = \arctan(\frac{\beta_{mi} l_i}{K_{sti}})$ 。

根据土层边界条件式(5), 可求得系数 $D_i = 0$, 进而可推导出第 i 土层扭转振动位移, 即

$$U_{\theta i}(z, r, s) = \sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} A_{mi} \sin(\beta_{mi} z + \theta_{mi}) K_1(q_{mi} r) \quad (21)$$

式中: A_{mi} 为积分常数, 且满足 $A_{mi} = B_{mi} C_i$ 。

2.2 桩扭转振动方程的解

对桩扭转振动方程式(2)进行 Laplace 变换可得

$$\frac{\partial^2 \phi_i}{\partial z^2} (1 + \frac{s \delta_i}{G_{pi} I_{pi}}) - \frac{\rho_{pi} s^2}{G_{pi}} \phi_i = \frac{4 F_i(z, s)}{G_{pi} r_i^2} \quad (22)$$

根据桩土系统应力连续条件式(11)可得

$$F_i(z, s) = (G_{si} + \eta_{si} s) \cdot$$

$$\sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} A_{mi} q_{mi} \sin(\beta_{mi} z + \theta_{mi}) K_2(q_{mi} r_i) \quad (23)$$

设 $s = j\omega, j = \sqrt{-1}, \omega$ 为角频率, 与频率 f 的关系为 $\omega = 2\pi f$, 则式(22)齐次方程的通解可表示为

$$\phi_i(z, s) = a_{1i} \cos(\frac{\omega}{\xi_i} \sqrt{\frac{\rho_{pi}}{G_{pi}}} z) + a_{2i} \sin(\frac{\omega}{\xi_i} \sqrt{\frac{\rho_{pi}}{G_{pi}}} z) + \sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} \Psi_{mi} \sin(\beta_{mi} z + \theta_{mi}) \quad (24)$$

式中: $\xi_i^2 = 1 + \frac{s \delta_i}{G_{pi} I_{pi}}$; a_{1i}, a_{2i} 为由第 i 段桩的边界条件确定的待定系数。

式(24)前两项为齐次方程的通解, 第 3 项为非齐次方程的一个特解, 将第 3 项代入桩扭转振动方程式(22)得

$$\Psi_{mi} = - \frac{4(G_{si} + \eta_{si} s) A_{mi} q_{mi} K_2(q_{mi} r_i)}{G_{pi} r_i^2 (\xi_i^2 \beta_i^2 + \frac{\rho_{pi} s^2}{G_{pi}})} \quad (25)$$

将式(21), (24)代入桩土连续条件式(10)可得

$$r_i [a_{1i} \cos(\frac{\omega}{\xi_i} \sqrt{\frac{\rho_{pi}}{G_{pi}}} z) + a_{2i} \sin(\frac{\omega}{\xi_i} \sqrt{\frac{\rho_{pi}}{G_{pi}}} z) + \sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} \Psi_{mi} \sin(\beta_{mi} z + \theta_{mi})] = \sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} A_{mi} \sin(\beta_{mi} z + \theta_{mi}) K_1(q_{mi} r) \quad (26)$$

固有函数 $\sin(\beta_{mi} z + \theta_{mi})$ 在区间 $[0, l_i]$ 上具有正交性^[22], 即

$$\int_0^{l_i} \sin(\beta_m z + \theta_m) \sin(\beta_n z + \theta_n) dz = \begin{cases} 0 & m \neq n \\ L_{mi} & m = n \end{cases} \quad (27)$$

在式(26)等号两边同时乘以 $\sin(\beta_{mi} z + \theta_{mi})$, 并在区间 $[0, l_i]$ 上进行积分, 可得

$$A_{mi} = \frac{1}{L_{mi} E_{mi}} \int_0^{l_i} P_i \sin(\beta_{mi} z + \theta_{mi}) dz \quad (28)$$

$$P_i = a_{1i} \cos\left(\frac{\omega}{\xi_i} \sqrt{\frac{\rho_{pi}}{G_{pi}}} z\right) + a_{2i} \sin\left(\frac{\omega}{\xi_i} \sqrt{\frac{\rho_{pi}}{G_{pi}}} z\right) \quad (29)$$

$$E_{mi} = \frac{1}{r_i} \left[K_1 (q_{mi} r_i) + \frac{4(G_{si} + \eta_{si} s) q_{mi} k_2 (q_{mi} r_i)}{G_{pi} r_i (\xi_i^2 \beta_i^2 + \rho_{pi} s^2 / G_{pi})} \right] \quad (30)$$

$$L_{mi} = \int_0^{l_i} \sin(\beta_{mi} z + \theta_{mi})^2 dz \quad (31)$$

对上文参数进行量纲一化,即

$$\bar{r}_i = \frac{r_i}{l_i}, \bar{z}_i = \frac{z_i}{l_i}, \bar{\beta}_{mi} = \beta_{mi} l_i, \bar{q}_{mi} = q_{mi} l_i,$$

$$\bar{\lambda}_i = \frac{\omega}{\xi_i} \sqrt{\frac{\rho_{pi}}{G_{pi}}} l_i, \bar{\mu}_i = \frac{G_{si}}{G_{pi}}, \bar{\theta}_{mi} = \arctan\left(\frac{\bar{\beta}_{mi}}{\bar{K}_{sti}}\right),$$

$$\bar{\eta}_{si} = \frac{\eta_{si}}{G_{pi}}, \bar{L}_{mi} = \int_0^1 \sin(\bar{\beta}_{mi} \bar{z} + \bar{\theta}_{mi})^2 d\bar{z} l_i = \bar{L}_{mi} l_i,$$

$$\bar{A}_{mi} = \frac{r_i}{\bar{L}_{mi} E_{mi}} \int_0^1 \bar{P}_i \sin(\bar{\beta}_{mi} \bar{z} + \bar{\theta}_{mi}) d\bar{z},$$

$$\bar{\Psi}_{mi} = -\frac{4(\bar{\mu}_i + \bar{\eta}_i s) \bar{q}_{mi} K_2 (\bar{q}_{mi} \bar{r}_i)}{r_i [\xi_i^2 (\bar{\beta}_{mi}^2 - \bar{\lambda}_i^2)] \bar{E}_{mi} \bar{L}_{mi}}.$$

$$\int_0^1 \bar{P}_i \sin(\bar{\beta}_{mi} \bar{z} + \bar{\theta}_{mi}) d\bar{z}.$$

采用上述量纲一参数,式(24)可改写为

$$\phi_i(z, s) = a_{1i} \cos(\bar{\lambda}_i \bar{z}) + a_{2i} \sin(\bar{\lambda}_i \bar{z}) + \sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} \bar{\Psi}_{mi} \sin(\bar{\beta}_{mi} \bar{z} + \bar{\theta}_{mi}) \quad (32)$$

将式(25), (28)代入式(32),可得第*i*段桩身质点扭转振动转角如下

$$\phi_i(\bar{z}, s) = a_{1i} [\cos(\bar{\lambda}_i \bar{z}) + \sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} R_{mi} \sin(\bar{\beta}_{mi} \bar{z} + \bar{\theta}_{mi})] + a_{2i} [\sin(\bar{\lambda}_i \bar{z}) + \sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} Q_{mi} \sin(\bar{\beta}_{mi} \bar{z} + \bar{\theta}_{mi})] \quad (33)$$

$$R_{mi} = \nu_{mi} \left[\frac{\cos(\bar{\theta}_{mi}) - \cos(\bar{\beta}_{mi} + \bar{\theta}_{mi} + \bar{\lambda}_i)}{\bar{\beta}_{mi} + \bar{\lambda}_i} + \frac{\cos(\bar{\theta}_{mi}) - \cos(\bar{\beta}_{mi} + \bar{\theta}_{mi} + \bar{\lambda}_i)}{\bar{\beta}_{mi} - \bar{\lambda}_i} \right] \quad (34)$$

$$Q_{mi} = \nu_{mi} \left[\frac{\sin(\bar{\theta}_{mi}) - \sin(\bar{\beta}_{mi} + \bar{\theta}_{mi} + \bar{\lambda}_i)}{\bar{\beta}_{mi} + \bar{\lambda}_i} + \frac{\sin(\bar{\theta}_{mi}) - \sin(\bar{\beta}_{mi} + \bar{\theta}_{mi} - \bar{\lambda}_i)}{\bar{\lambda}_i - \bar{\beta}_{mi}} \right] \quad (35)$$

$$\bar{\nu}_{mi} = -\frac{2(\bar{\mu}_i + \bar{\eta}_i s) \bar{q}_{mi} K_2 (\bar{q}_{mi} \bar{r}_i)}{r_i [\xi_i^2 (\bar{\beta}_{mi}^2 - \bar{\lambda}_i^2)] \bar{E}_{mi} \bar{L}_{mi}} \quad (36)$$

将边界条件式(6), (7)化成量纲一的形式如下

$$\left. \frac{\partial \phi_i(\bar{z}, s)}{\partial \bar{z}} + \frac{T_i(\bar{z}, s) l_i}{\xi_i^2 G_{pi} I_{pi}} \right|_{\bar{z}=0} = 0 \quad (37)$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial \phi_i(\bar{z}, s)}{\partial \bar{z}} + \phi_i(\bar{z}, s) \bar{K}_{pbi} \right|_{\bar{z}=1} = 0 \quad (38)$$

式中: \bar{K}_{pbi} 为第*i*段桩的底部量纲一扭转刚度系数,

$$\bar{K}_{pbi} = \frac{K_{pbi} l_i}{\xi_i^2 G_{pi} I_{pi}}.$$

将式(37), (38)代入式(33)可得 a_{1i} 和 a_{2i} 关系式如下

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{a_{1i}}{a_{2i}} = & \{ \bar{\lambda}_i \cos(\bar{\lambda}_i) + \sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} Q_{mi} \bar{\beta}_{mi} \cos(\bar{\beta}_{mi} + \bar{\theta}_{mi}) + \\ & \bar{K}_{pbi} [\sin(\bar{\lambda}_i) + \sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} Q_{mi} \sin(\bar{\beta}_{mi} + \bar{\theta}_{mi})] \} / \\ & \{ -\bar{\lambda}_i \sin(\bar{\lambda}_i) + \sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} R_{mi} \bar{\beta}_{mi} \cos(\bar{\beta}_{mi} + \bar{\theta}_{mi}) + \\ & \bar{K}_{pbi} [\cos(\bar{\lambda}_i) + \sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} R_{mi} \sin(\bar{\beta}_{mi} + \bar{\theta}_{mi})] \} \end{aligned} \quad (39)$$

根据位移阻抗函数的定义,可以求得第*i*段桩的顶部扭转阻抗 Z_{Ti} 如下

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{Ti}(z, s) = & \frac{-\xi_i^2 G_{pi} I_{pi} \bar{r}_i}{r_i} \left\{ \frac{a_{1i}}{a_{2i}} \sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} R_{mi} \bar{\beta}_{mi} \cos(\bar{\theta}_{mi}) + \right. \\ & \left. [\bar{\lambda}_i + \sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} Q_{mi} \bar{\beta}_{mi} \cos(\bar{\theta}_{mi})] \right\} / \left\{ \frac{a_{1i}}{a_{2i}} [1 + \sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} R_{mi} \sin(\bar{\theta}_{mi})] + \right. \\ & \left. \sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} Q_{mi} \sin(\bar{\theta}_{mi}) \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (40)$$

根据桩的连续性假设,第*i*段桩顶部的扭转复阻抗 Z_{Ti} 等于第*i*+1段桩底部的扭转刚度系数 $\bar{K}_{pb(i+1)}$,即

$$\bar{K}_{pb(i+1)} = \frac{Z_{Ti}(z, s) l_{(i+1)}}{\xi_{(i+1)}^2 G_{p(i+1)} I_{p(i+1)}} \quad (41)$$

设第1层桩底部的量纲一扭转刚度系数 $\bar{K}_{pb1} = \frac{Z_{T0}(s) l_1}{\xi_1^2 G_{p1} I_{p1}}$,其中 $Z_{T0}(s)$ 为桩底刚性基岩的扭转阻抗,取为无限大,桩顶土体的表面为自由表面,所以 $\bar{K}_{stN} = 0, \tan(h_N \beta_N) = \frac{\bar{K}_{sbN}}{h_N \beta_N}$.

利用阻抗递推函数的传递性质^[14],可求得桩顶的扭转复阻抗 Z_{TN} 如下

$$Z_{TN}(s) = \frac{G_{pN} I_{pN}}{r_N} \bar{Z}_{TN}(s) \quad (42)$$

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{TN}(s) = & -\bar{r}_N \xi_N^2 \left\{ \frac{a_{1N}}{a_{2N}} \sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} R_{mN} \bar{\beta}_{mN} \cos(\bar{\theta}_{mN}) + \right. \\ & \left. [\bar{\lambda}_N + \sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} Q_{mN} \bar{\beta}_{mN} \cos(\bar{\theta}_{mN})] \right\} / \\ & \left\{ \frac{a_{1N}}{a_{2N}} [1 + \sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} R_{mN} \sin(\bar{\theta}_{mN})] + \sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} Q_{mN} \sin(\bar{\theta}_{mN}) \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (43)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{a_{1N}}{a_{2N}} = & \{ \bar{\lambda}_N \cos(\bar{\lambda}_N) + \sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} Q_{mN} \bar{\beta}_{mN} \cos(\bar{\beta}_{mN} + \bar{\theta}_{mN}) + \\ & \bar{K}_{pbN} [\sin(\bar{\lambda}_N) + \sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} Q_{mN} \sin(\bar{\beta}_{mN} + \bar{\theta}_{mN})] \} / \end{aligned}$$

$$\{-\bar{\lambda}_N \sin(\bar{\lambda}_N) + \sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} R_{mN} \bar{\beta}_{mN} \cos(\bar{\beta}_{mN} + \bar{\theta}_{mN}) + \bar{K}_{pbN} [\cos(\bar{\lambda}_N) + \sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} R_{mN} \sin(\bar{\beta}_{mN} + \bar{\theta}_{mN})]\} \quad (44)$$

$Z_{TN}(s)$ 可进一步写成复数形式,即

$$Z_{TN} = K_{TN} + jC_{TN} \quad (45)$$

式中:实部 K_{TN} 为桩顶扭转刚度;虚部 C_{TN} 为桩顶扭转阻尼。

3 分析计算及讨论

3.1 解的验证

为了验证本文解的合理性,将本文解与现有的理论解进行对比研究。张智卿^[22]采用简化的平面应变模型对端承桩的扭转振动进行研究,但平面应变模型同时忽略了桩侧土体的竖向波动效应和环向波动效应,可能对桩土动力相互作用分析带来一定误差。为此将本文解与文献[22]解进行对比,结果见图2。桩土参数采用文献[22]给出的数据,即桩长分别为5,10,20 m,桩身密度为 $2\,500\text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$,桩身剪切波速为 $2\,500\text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$,桩侧土体密度为 $1\,800\text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$,土体剪切波速为 $180\text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ 。

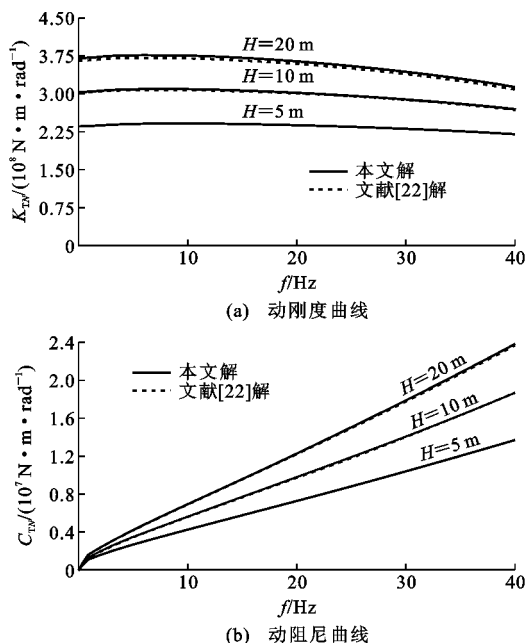


图2 本文解和文献[22]解的对比

Fig. 2 Comparison Between Present Solution and Solution in Literature [22]

由图2可以看出,当桩长相对较小时,文献[22]解与本文解吻合得较好,但随着桩长的增大,文献[22]解得到的动刚度和动阻尼曲线都会略低于本文解计算的结果。这是因为文献[22]解是基于简化的平面应变模型,无法考虑应力波在深度方向的能力

损耗特性。本文解可以考虑土体的竖向波动效应,能在一定程度上考虑桩身能量传递的损失,从而提高桩土体系的抗变形能力和抗震能力。通过与文献[22]解的对比分析,本文解可以考虑土体竖向波动效应,能更真实地反映工程实际情况,是一个更为严格的模型。

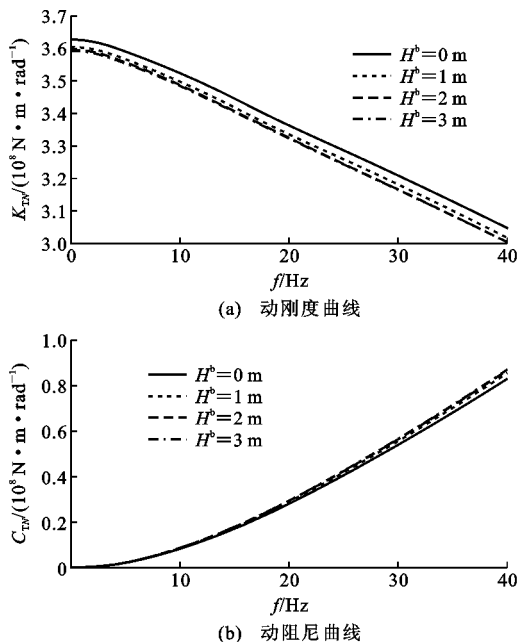
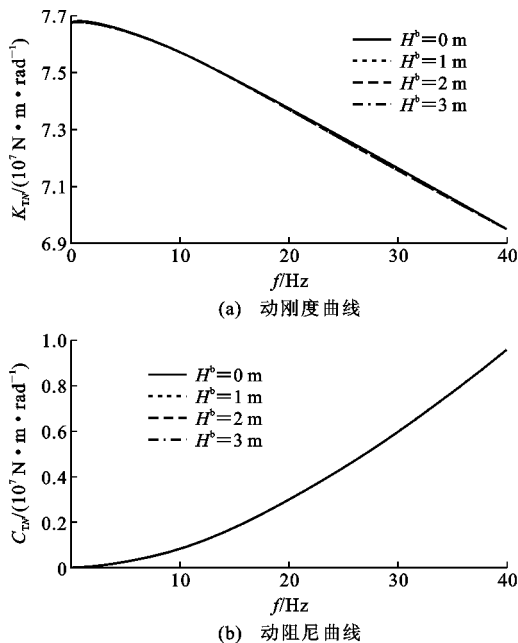
3.2 嵌岩深度对嵌岩桩扭转动力特性的影响

3.2.1 长径比的影响

保持上覆土层深度不变,通过设置不同的桩身半径来改变嵌岩桩的长径比,进而分析不同长径比时嵌岩深度对嵌岩桩扭转动力特性的影响。桩的参数:密度为 $2\,500\text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$,剪切波速为 $2\,500\text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$,桩土系统分为上覆土层段和嵌岩段2层,上覆土层段桩身长度 $H^s=10\text{ m}$,嵌岩深度 H^b 分别为0,1,2,3 m。桩侧土的参数:密度为 $1\,800\text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$,剪切波速为 $180\text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$;嵌岩段岩体剪切波速为 $120\text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ 。上覆土层段桩身半径为 r^s ,嵌岩段桩身半径为 r^b ,分3种情况讨论长径比对嵌岩深度的影响:① $r^s=r^b=0.5\text{ m}$;② $r^s=r^b=0.333\text{ m}$;③ $r^s=r^b=0.25\text{ m}$ 。桩身长径比用变量 a 表示,为方便比较,取上覆土层段桩身长度与桩径的比值近似代替桩身长径比,即 $a \approx H^s/r^s$ 。在下文分析中,如无特殊说明,桩径指桩的半径。

图3反映了在桩基础动力设计关注的低频范围内, $a=20$ 时的桩顶扭转振动阻抗曲线。由图3可知,随着激励频率的增大,桩顶扭转刚度逐渐减小,动阻尼逐渐增大。当嵌岩深度在4倍桩径范围内时,随着嵌岩深度的增加,桩顶扭转刚度逐渐减小,动阻尼逐渐增大。当嵌岩深度大于4倍桩径时,嵌岩深度的变化对桩顶扭转振动阻抗的影响基本可以忽略。图4和图5分别反映了在桩基础动力设计关注的低频范围内, $a=30$ 和 $a=40$ 时的桩顶扭转振动阻抗曲线。由图5可知,当桩的长径比大于30时,嵌岩深度的改变对桩顶扭转振动阻抗基本上没有影响,即嵌岩段对桩扭转动力性能的作用基本上可以忽略,此时,桩侧土的摩擦阻力发挥主要作用,可视作摩擦桩。

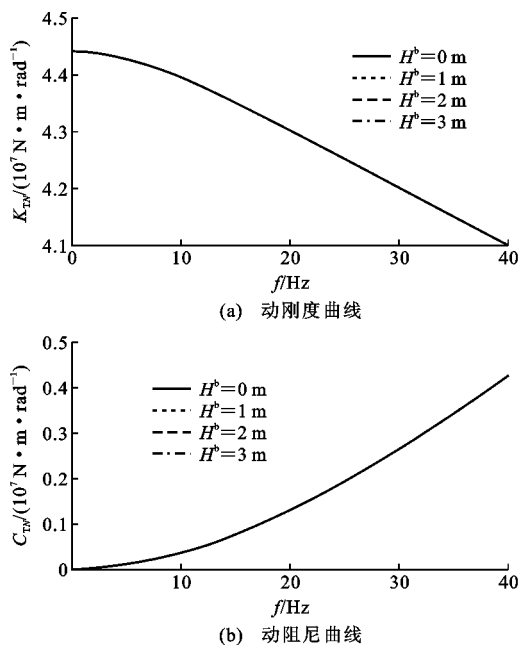
由以上分析可知,桩径是影响嵌岩桩桩顶扭转振动阻抗的一个重要因素,随着桩身半径的增加,桩顶扭转刚度和动阻尼都明显增大。当嵌岩桩承受扭转振动荷载时,嵌岩深度存在一个临界值,嵌岩深度在临界值以内时,随着嵌岩深度的增加,桩顶扭转刚度逐渐减小,动阻尼逐渐增大;当嵌岩深度超出临界值时,嵌岩深度的改变对桩扭转动力特性的影

图 3 $a=20$ 时嵌岩深度对桩顶扭转振动阻抗的影响Fig. 3 Influence of Rock-socketed Length on Torsional Complex Impedance at Pile Head when $a=20$ 图 4 $a=30$ 时嵌岩深度对桩顶扭转振动阻抗的影响Fig. 4 Influence of Rock-socketed Length on Torsional Complex Impedance at Pile Head when $a=30$

响基本上可以忽略。反复计算表明,桩的长径比是影响嵌岩深度临界值的重要因素,嵌岩深度临界值随着桩长径比的增大而减小。

3.2.2 岩体性质的影响

本节讨论不同岩体性质时嵌岩深度对嵌岩桩扭转动力特性的影响,嵌岩段岩体剪切波速 $v_s^b = 600 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$,其余参数与第 3.2.1 节工况 1 的参数一

图 5 $a=40$ 时嵌岩深度对桩顶扭转振动阻抗的影响Fig. 5 Influence of Rock-socketed Length on Torsional Complex Impedance at Pile Head when $a=40$

致。图 6 为 $v_s^b = 600 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ 时嵌岩深度对桩顶扭转振动阻抗的影响。对比图 3 与图 6 可知,嵌岩深度保持不变时,随着嵌岩段岩体性质的提高,桩顶扭转刚度增大,动阻尼减小。随着嵌岩段岩体性质的提高,桩侧岩体对桩的侧摩阻力增大,嵌岩桩的临界嵌岩深度逐渐降低。

3.3 桩底沉渣对嵌岩桩扭转动力特性的影响

在嵌岩桩施工过程中,常因施工工艺、施工条件的制约,不能将桩底沉渣全部冲出孔底,成桩后可能在桩底残留一部分沉渣,本节将讨论嵌岩桩桩底沉渣对桩顶扭转振动阻抗的影响。桩底沉渣的计算采用虚土桩模型^[27-36],其基本思路为:把桩身正下方桩端至基岩之间的圆柱形土体看成为“土桩”,其材料参数取相应的桩端土参数,虚土桩底部为刚性支撑。假设桩底沉渣厚度 $l_0 = 0.25 \text{ m}$,无沉渣时 $l_0 = 0 \text{ m}$,沉渣密度为 $1800 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$,剪切波速为 $120 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$;嵌岩深度 H^b 分别取 1, 3 m。嵌岩段岩体的剪切波速分为 2 种工况:① $v_s^b = 300 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$;② $v_s^b = 600 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$;其余参数与第 3.2.1 节工况 1 取值一致。通过与无沉渣时嵌岩桩扭转动力特性的对比,研究桩底沉渣对嵌岩桩桩顶扭转振动阻抗的影响。

图 7 反映了在桩基础动力设计关注的低频范围内,嵌岩段岩体剪切波速为 $v_s^b = 300 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ 时桩底沉渣对桩顶扭转振动阻抗的影响。由图 7 可知,当嵌岩深度较浅时,桩底沉渣厚度的增大会使桩顶扭

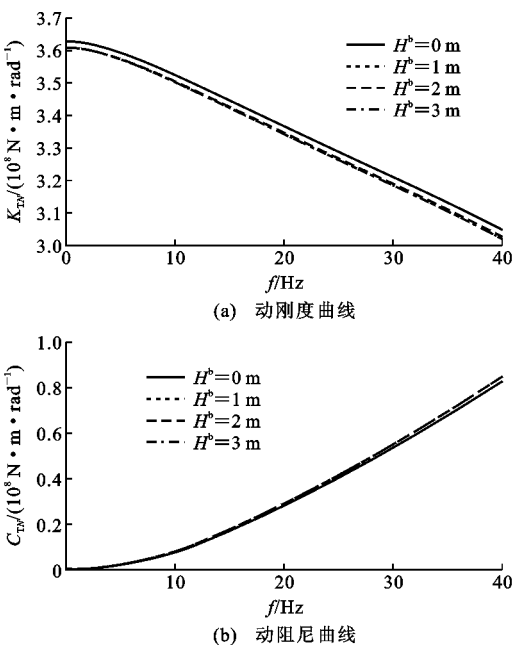


图 6 $v_s^b=600 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ 时嵌岩深度对桩顶扭转振动阻抗的影响

Fig. 6 Influence of Rock-socketed Length on Torsional Complex Impedance at Pile Head when $v_s^b=600 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$

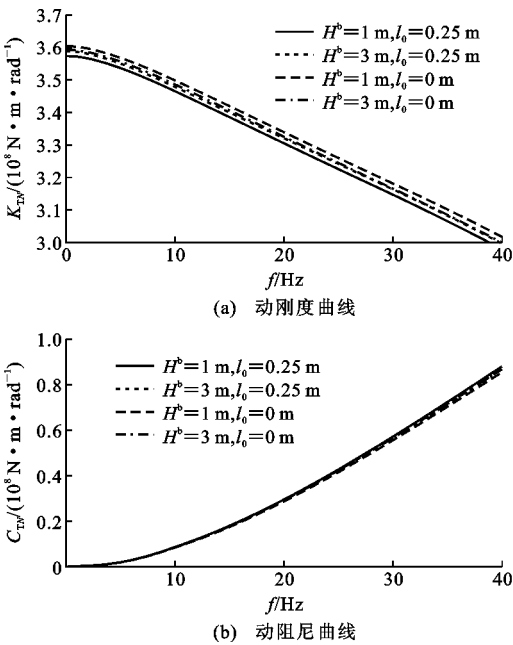


图 7 $v_s^b=300 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ 时沉渣对桩顶扭转振动阻抗的影响

Fig. 7 Influence of Sediment on Torsional Complex Impedance at Pile Head when $v_s^b=300 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$

转动刚度减小,动阻尼增大。当嵌岩深度超过一定值时,例如 6 倍桩径,桩底沉渣厚度变化对桩顶扭转振动阻抗带来的影响基本上可以忽略。图 8 反映了在桩基础动力设计关注的低频范围内,嵌岩段岩体剪切波速为 $v_s^b=600 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ 时桩底沉渣厚度对桩

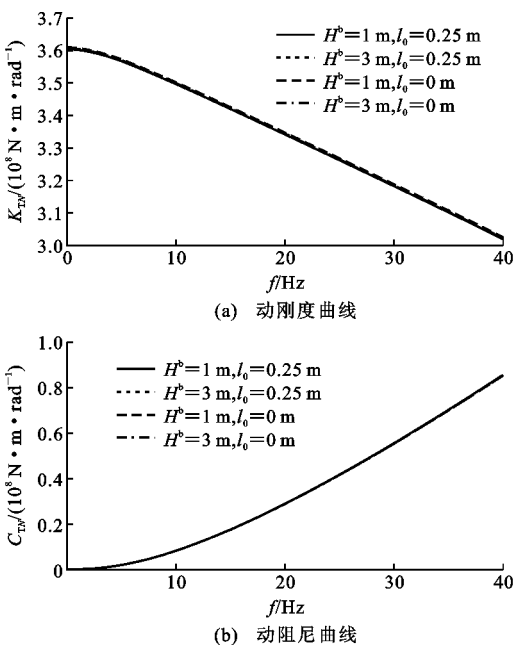


图 8 $v_s^b=600 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ 时沉渣对桩顶扭转振动阻抗的影响

Fig. 8 Influence of Sediment on Torsional Complex Impedance at Pile Head when $v_s^b=600 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$

顶扭转振动阻抗的影响。由图 8 可知,随着嵌岩段岩体性质的提高,有效嵌岩深度逐渐降低,当嵌岩深度大于 2 倍桩径时,桩底沉渣对桩扭转动力特性的影响基本上可以忽略。

综上所述,当嵌岩深度在临界深度范围内时,桩底沉渣会降低桩顶扭转刚度,增大桩顶扭转动阻尼;当嵌岩深度超过临界深度时,桩底沉渣对桩顶扭转振动阻抗基本没有影响。

3.4 桩身变截面对嵌岩桩扭转动力特性的影响

分 2 种情况讨论桩身变截面对桩顶扭转振动阻抗的影响:①保持嵌岩段桩径不变,为 $r^b=0.3 \text{ m}$,上覆土层段桩径 r^s 分别取 $0.3, 0.4, 0.5 \text{ m}$;②保持上覆土层段桩径不变,为 $r^b=0.5 \text{ m}$,嵌岩段桩径 r^b 分别取 $0.3, 0.4, 0.5 \text{ m}$ 。嵌岩深度 $H^b=3 \text{ m}$,岩体剪切波速 $v_s^b=600 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$,其余参数与第 3.2.1 节工况 1 相同。

图 9 反映了在桩基础动力设计关注的低频范围内,嵌岩段桩径不变、上覆土层段桩径变化对桩顶扭转振动阻抗的影响。由图 9 可知,随着上覆土层段桩身半径的增加,桩顶扭转刚度和动阻尼都有明显增大,说明嵌岩桩桩侧土侧摩阻力对桩扭转动力特性发挥了重要的作用。图 10 反映了在桩基础动力设计关注的低频范围内,上覆土层段桩径不变、嵌岩段桩径变化对桩顶扭转振动阻抗的影响。由图 10 可知,随着嵌岩段桩身半径的增大,桩顶扭转

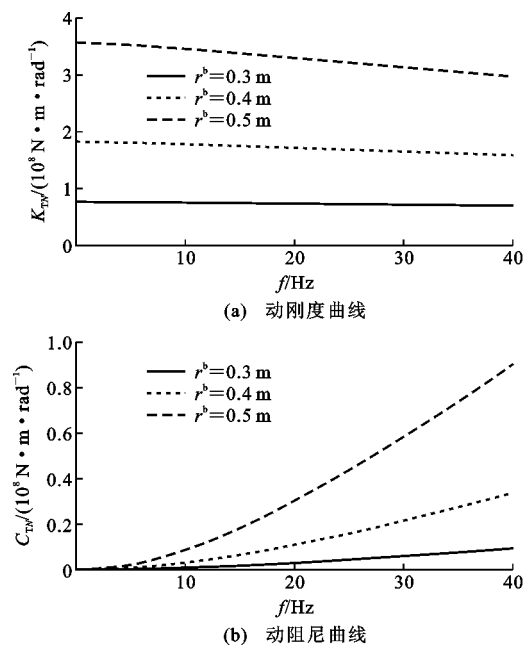


图 9 土层段桩身半径变化对桩顶扭转振动阻抗的影响
Fig. 9 Influence of Pile Radius of Soil Segment on Torsional Complex Impedance at Pile Head

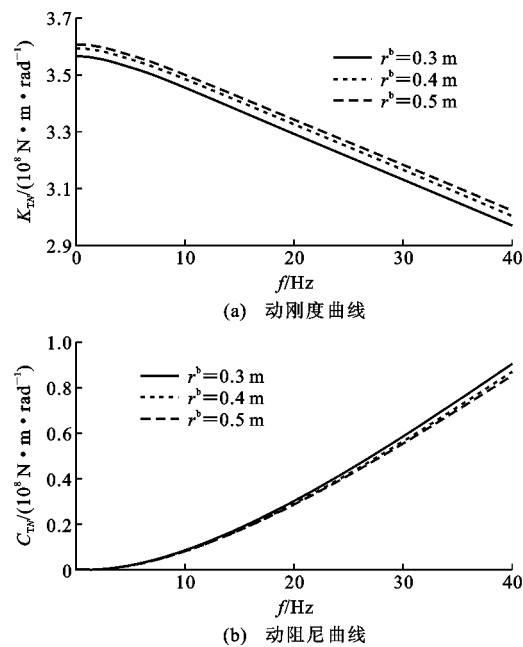


图 10 嵌岩段桩身半径变化对桩顶扭转振动阻抗的影响
Fig. 10 Influence of Pile Radius of Rock-socketed Segment on Torsional Complex Impedance at Pile Head

刚度逐渐增大,动阻尼逐渐减小。

综上所述,桩身半径是影响桩顶扭转动力特性的重要因素,当上覆土层较大时,上覆土层段桩径是影响桩顶扭转动力特性的主要因素。由此可推出,嵌岩桩上覆土层较厚时,在动力作用下,嵌岩桩抵抗动力变形的阻力主要来自桩侧土。

4 结 语

- (1)在扭转动荷载作用下,嵌岩桩存在一个临界嵌岩深度,嵌岩深度在临界值以内时,随着嵌岩深度的增加,桩顶扭转刚度逐渐减小,动阻尼逐渐增大;当嵌岩深度超出临界值范围时,嵌岩深度的改变对桩动力特性的影响基本上可以忽略。
- (2)当嵌岩深度在临界深度范围内时,桩底沉渣会降低桩顶扭转刚度,增大桩顶扭转阻尼。
- (3)嵌岩桩桩径是影响桩扭转动力特性的一个重要的因素,随着桩身半径的增加,桩顶扭转刚度和动阻尼都明显增大。在桩承受扭转动荷载时,上覆土层和嵌岩段岩体共同发挥作用,当上覆土层较厚时,桩侧土阻力发挥主要作用。

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